# EUROPE.

ARRINAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA

The Royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived this port yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 11th inst., the same as brought to Newfoundland by the Circassian.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Prom Our Jws Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, July 10, 1857. The Italian insurrection has failed at Genes, and was soon suppressed at Leghorn, but it continues in Calabria, Carlo Pisacone, Prince of San Giovanni, an officer of the Foreign Legion, being the commander of the band of insurgents. Mazzini's friends dissuaded him from the whole concern not only as regards the details-they did not understand the policy of frittering away the means in three distinct undertakings-but even as to the expediency of any Italian attempt, which in case of a success could only lead to a French intervention, perhaps to a change of the Dynasty at Maples-a Murat for a Bourbon-or to the cimple abdication of King Bomba in faver of his son, while a defeat must rivet the chains of Despotism still stronger in the unhappy peninsula. Still he could not be dissuaded, or perhaps he was not the master of the position. and had to yield himself to the pressure of others behind him. The arrests in Sardinia, and the public trial which is to follow them, will unravel the mystery which still hangs over the plot. As to the Calabrian movement, the telegraph remains silent, and this is a certain proof that the insurrection is t yet subdued. Some Italians have been arrested at Paris under the pretense of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, and the French Government papers are trying to establish a connection between it and the Italian outbreak. I need not say that this is entirely visionary, if not got up by the police in order to frighten the shopkeepers. Napoleon is much displeased with the result of the

Paris elections, especially as the Republicans elected baye no objections against taking the oath. They object only to the place where it is to be taken since the Constitution speaks of the Chamber of Deputies, not of the Tuileries.

The Emperor of Russia is traveling in Germany, and the little princes spare no degradation of the Germans in order to show their abject subserviency to the Czar. At Darmstadt, the keeper of the hotel which was taken for the Emperor's stay, was fur-nished with Russian liveries for the waiters, and the same took place everywhere in the Grand Duchy where the Czar alighted. At Hanover the students of where the Czar alighted. At Hanover the students of the University were invited by the police to turn out in honer of the Emperor, but, to their honor be it said, they politely declined to comply with the in-vitation. Alexander avoids every opportanity of meeting Francis Joseph, and seems not to be very desirous of seeing Napoleon, who has tried to ar-range an interview. Perhaps he thinks it unneces-sary, since it would not fail to create alarm in Aus tris and England, while it is certain that the policy

tria and England, while it is certain that the policy of the two great Empires goes hand in hand in Tur key. The plenipotentiaries of France, Russia, Prussia and, strange to say, of Sardinia, complain jointly of the Kaimakan of Moldavia for his open opposition against the union of the Principalities, opposition against the union of the Frincipantes, and intimate that he has acted upon instruction from

the Grand Vizier; Turkey is, however, supported by A curious instance of Turkish provincial ad-inistration of justice has been lately witnessed at

Lariesa in Thessaly. The province was infested by a band of Greek robbers, who at last were hunted lown and imprisoned, together with some Greel fanatic priests, who had openly called them patriots and martyrs. Their trial was to be performed according to the new regulations, which imply that the sentence is to be sent to Constantinople for confirmation. The Pasha thought this was too trouble-some, and in the true Oriental spirit resorted to a much simpler way of arranging the affair. The prisoners one morning found the door of the jail un-locked and accordingly took to flight; but as they ran out of the precincts of the prison a picket of sol-diers, placed behind the walls, fired upon them, Elling about twenty and wounding thirty-seven. The Pasha said he had done it to simplify the pro-cedure, since only those could have tried to escape who felt themselves guilty—the guiltless ones would certainly have remained in prison in order to have certainly have remained in prison in order to have their innocence publicly acknowledged. The Turk-ish Government has not yet succeeded in establish-ing the Imperial Bank of Censtantinople, and is un-able to choose among the different plans submitted to the Government, each of them decrying all others.

There is no news as yet from India, but the em-

barcation of troops continues with unabated vigor.

The French bave successfully terminated their expedition against the Kabyles of the Atles plateau, but the colonization of Algiers remains a very poor affair, the centralizing tendencies of the Government and the military administration being both most oband the mintary administration being both most ob-structive and preventing any great emigration. Be-side the French are not a prolific race, and France has scarcely any inhabitants to spare. The execu-tion of a Jew at Tuxis for alleged blasphemy of the Prophet may serve for a pretense of an inter-medding with the affairs of that country, where the young Bey seems not yet to be aware that the neighborhood of a European power must be a check

on Mohammeden fanaticism.

Lord Palmerston, being questioned about the Suez Canal, at once threw the mask away, and, contrary to former declarations, openly admitted that he is opposed to the scheme, as being anti-English and anti-Turkish. Now, Mr. Lesseps, the originator of the plan, is the cousin of the Empress Eugenie by his mother, and his acherses were strongly supported by Nanalaco. on Mohammeden fanaticism schemes were strongly supported by Napoleon. The open hostility of the English Government against

the canal cannot but be put down as a new sign of the cooling of the French Alliance.

The trial of Miss Madeline Smith at Edinburgh, which equals in dramatic interest any horror-exciting novel, was brought to an end by a verdiet of No proten. Everybody is fully convinced of her guilt; still the fact of the administration of the arsenie could not be brought home to her with mathematic certainty. Besides, she moved in the best society of Glasgow, and a few days before her arrest she at an evening party at Sir Archibald Alison's. The family is to emigrate.

## THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

MADRID, July 4, 1857. The question between Spain and Mexico is still unsettled; indeed, its aspect is bad. The efforts of Sr. Lafragua, aided by the Governments of France and England, to get himself recognized as Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, have failed; and Sr. Lafragua has made up his mind (unless comething unexpected should intervene) to ask his paseports and retire from Madrid. My authority for this is entirely reliable; I may also say it is Mexican, and cannot be laid under suspicion when it acknowledges the efforts made by the Mexican Envoy and their want of success. From the same source I am also able to inform you precisely what Br. Lafragua has offered on the part of the Mexican Government, and what he has refused to assent to.

The Spanish claim of compensation from the Mexican Government for the losses sustained by Spanish subjects at the Hacienda of Cuernavaca and others, is refused. So also the claim of a money indemnity to the families of the persons assassinated. The ground has been firmly maintained by Mexico that the authors of those outrages were brigands and outlaws, against whom the Government had proceeded and would proceed with all the means at its discovering them to a deserved priority meant. disposal to bring them to a deserved prinishment; but, meantime, would in no way consent to be held responsible for their acts. If it should be found that these criminals possessed property them. these criminals possessed property, then it might go to the relief of the families of the deceased, and the erroug-doers would be punished upon conviction in the same way as if their crimes had been committed

upon Mexicane and not upon Spaniards. Further than this Sr. Lafragua has yielded nothing.

The demand on the part of Spain that the subject of the Convention should be considered at the same time has also been distinctly refused.

Sr. Lafragua is at this moment are easing a manual control of the convention of the con

Sr. Lafragua is at this moment preparing a memo-randum directed to the Mexican Ministers near the different Governments of Europe and America con-cerning the actual position of these questions, after which be will retire from Spain.

The matter is a difficult one for the Spanish Gov-

ernment to manage. They cannot accept anything which Mexico seems likely to offer without exposing themselves immediately to effective and relentless attacks from all parties of the Opposition.

The impression has been created in Spain and fomented by the manifestations of the Government itself, that the assassination of Spanish subjects in Mexico was more or less directly the work of the efficers and troops of the Mexican Government, and to take any other view of the matter now is a pracpolitical impossibility on the part of the

This is not the only subject of perplexity on our side the Atlantic for the present Cabinet of Spain. The removal of the Captain-General of Cuba from his post has been decided upon in Cabinet Council, and his successor selected. But the matter is a deliand his successor selected. But the matter is a deli-cate one, and might be attended with some danger to the ties which bind the ever-faithful island to the mother country. The power of Governor-Captain-General, as Concha exercises it, gives some symptems of becoming an independent one. He falls the effices with his own friends, and for them every source is drained for what it will yield. heard from good authority that Marshal, the Marquis of the Duero, Concha's brother, and one of the most powerful Generals in the Spanish army, on learning that the Cabinet had determined to re move Den José from command in Cuba, went move from some from command in Cuba, went im-mediately to the Queen in person and said to her, "Mira, Senora, que mi hermano no es hombre "que se destituye!" "Look, my Lady, my "brother is not a man to be dismissed from his "My brother will return whenever "office." "My brother win to ta man to be "your Majesty desires, but he is not a man to be dismissed." The fact is that, though the Cabinet have said, some time resolution was taken, as I have said, some time since, Gen. Lersundi has not chosen to set out for the command to which he was named; and it is quite probable Gen. Concha will be allowed to stay out his natural term of office, until October next, it he chooses.

Four vessels of war are officially admitted by the

Government to have been sent to the coast of Mexico, but with orders simply to cruise on that ground,

and they have no orders beyond this.

The Province of Andalusia is already the theater of the exploits of various bands, which have broken of the exploits of various bands, which have blocked out in open rebellion, under the banner of "Repub-lic." At the pass of Dispeñaperros, near where Napoleon's Gen. Dupont surrendered an army to the herdes of the Spanish peasantry, a party of eighty herdes of the Spanish peasantry, a party of eighty men stepped the mail-coach two successive days, taking powersion of and burning the mails, but of-fering no medestation to the passengers. They af-terward retired up the mountains. On the 29th of June, a party of 150 men, horse and foot, en-tered the town of Utrera, a place of about 12,000 inhabitants, sixteen miles from Seville, attacked the house of the Civil Guard, or Gendarmes, which they burned, killing one of the guard the remainder effecting their retreat. They then demanded of the municipal authorities the sum of \$8,000, which not being promptly furnished, they also burned the town-house, when, the sum levied having been collected, they took possession of twenty-nine good horses, be-lenging to citizens, and retired toward the mountains of the Sierra Morena. Two columns of troops moved from Seville in chase of this party on the 30th inst., on which day that Province was also declared in a state of siege, and put under martial law. There had been also some little disturbance in the streets of Seville, but with no other consequences thus far than these coumerated by a disconsolate Andalusian in the columns of the Espana. "God grant that "this place become tranquil soon! for at least the "first effect is that the evening walks on the plaza." are done, the gay shops are closed at vespers, and "at precisely the hour when one can walk out to get a breath of air, at this season, the city is con-

"yet a breath of all, at this season, the chy is con"verted into a desert."

These are but symptoms. The revolution is not yet ripe. Probably the Government will find little difficulty in overcoming all these indications of discontent for the present. So Narvaez stated in the Senate, on the 3d inst., and there is no reason to doubt it. The active army is at present full 100,000 men, and the reserve 60,000 men, who would all obey orders probably for the present. The Cabinet has also obtained a new conscription of 50,000 men, which will be in the ranks after their first drilling,

within two or three months.

Nothing, however, can now avert the coming rev olutionary crisis; and this very army itself will probably begin the game, by a military insurrection against the Cabinet which will succeed the present The change of ministry and the serious breaking out of armed resistance to the throne will yet occupy, however, the space of six months at least—unless semething unforeseen should precipitate affairs

to the only conclusion now to be expected.

Sharp words passed between O'Donnell and the Marquis of the Duero on the one side, and Narvaez

on the other, in the Senate on the 3d instant.

An angry debate occurred the same day in the Reuse of Deputies on the question of the passing of the resolution authorizing the Government to put in practice the new project of law concerning the press before it should be discussed in the Cortes. On the 4th inst, the debate was to be continued,

but there was no doubt of the passage of the reso-lution. This is the gag law which precedes many other violent acts on the part of the Governmen yet to come. Be assured the storm is gathering.

The crops are abundant, but it is found that the laboring population in some districts have been so weakened physically, by the scanty diet of the last six menths, that they are hardly able to sustain the fatigues of reaping and threshing the grain, which is done in Spain in the most primitive manner. After a day or two of work, more than half the reapers are on the sick list, and many die.

A CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

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From The London Times, July 9.

Certainly knowledge is increased in our days. We shall probably in the next year or two learn more of the Celestial Empire and its inhabitants than has been told by all the travelers of Europe from the first timid adventurers who brought home tales of distant Cathay to the missionaties and consults of our own time. A very pretty sketch of modern Chinese civilization is given in the "Further Papers relating to the Proceedgiven in the "Further Papers relating to the Proceed "ings of Her Majesty's Naval Forces at Canton." From these it will be seen what is the nature of the instruction by which men attain to office in the classic instruction by which men attain to office in the classic land of examinations and promotions by merit, and also how far they are endowed with that peaceable spirit and that calm discriminating justice with which the imagination of a party at home has invested them. On the 4th of April Commodore the Hon. C. J. Elliot captured some junks on the San-on coast, opposite Hong Kong. In one of these was discovered a correspendence, which has been faithfully translated, and is now laid before the British public. It is the correspondence of Cham-tze-tin, the yanger brother of Chan-kwet-tsih, President or Chief of the Committee of Hostility in San-on. The latter, we are told, is a graduate of the degree of Doctor; while Chan-tze-tin is "a graduate and the pupil of "Su-ting-kwei, a member of the Han Lin College" one of the most important of the Canton gentry, and "apparently the channel of communication between "these brothers and the Governor Genaral Yek." It would appear that to Chan-tze-tin, the younger "these brothers and the Governor General Yek."

It would appear that to Chan-tze-tiu, the younger of these brothers, was committed the prosecution of an irregular war against us, and, indeed, against all Europeans whatever. The graduate posted his men with some skill. He distributed his pickets so as to prevent any communication between Cooloon, a town on the peninsula, opposite Hong Kong, and San on, which is situate on the Canton River, near the mouth. But the Committee of Hostiaty did not confine itself to defensive mensures. "The correspondence establishes beyond doubt that the San on "Committee, nother authority, and in some cases at "the dictation of the Canton Central Committee, have been parties to almost every atrocity" by which the English have been attacked or threatened. To this Committee, acting under the sanction and, perhaps under the order of the Governor Yek, may be traced, if not the great junk attack which was in preparation, under the order of the Governor Yek, may be traced, if not the great junk attack which was in preparation, at least plots fer more than one minor expedition, and for the destruction of Victoria by fire and its inhabitants by poison. But their great achievement has been their patronage of individual assassination. Most of the correspondence of Chantze-tin refers to the various schemes for cutting off English stragglers, or of rewarding the successful "braves" who might have obtained the head of a "foreign devit."

Evidently, the leng inaction of the British forces

has inspired Yeh and his subordinates with the highest confidence in themselves. Of late the Committees have ceased their active operations against us, and this is supposed to result from an expectation that, being perfectly exhausted, we are about to treat for peace. But at the beginning of the present year the San-on gentry were in full activity. On the 21st of January the younger brother writes to the elder that "the barbarians are in very great perplexity, that a proclamation is issued every day, and three sets of regulations come out two days. A flour bakery had poisoned several English devils, and been closed; upward of 40 people imprisoned in consequence." "had poisoned several English devis, and near closes," upward of 40 people imprisoned in con-equence." Encouraged by these signs of calamity, Chan-tze-th urged on his preparations, which he details in the next lefter. 'The ten braves from Kin-ton have arrived.' he writes to the President of the Committee of Hostility, "and the English barbarians fire guns at intervals "drying the might be keen up their suffic.

ity, "and the English barbarians are gains.
"during the night to keep up their spirits.
"In every devil hong is stationed a guard of devil
"soldiers; at sunset they make ready their cannot
The police devils of "In every devil hong is stationed a guard of devil "reldiers; at sunset they make ready their cannon "with great care. . . The police devils for green-coated devils) in bands of 18 patrol, and when they come to a dangerous place they form up noto "large bodies, and fire before they venture to proceed." He then, after some other matters, relates how the "braves" bad seized a man "named Wosg-"tai-musk, dressed in devil clothes and boots, with a devil fewling-piece in his hand, and speaking "the devil language fluently." This person, on prefesting he was not a "traitorous Chinese," was held to bail. In a few days the Committee is quite ready to act. Chantze-tin reports not only that the Erglish are frightened, but that the American devils, seeing how things stand, had gone off. The system of this Celestial guerilla was to seize any Englishmen or Arglo-Chinese he could find, and make each party believe they had been betryayed and murdered by the other. "I have this day enlisted ten braves, he writes, "without the knowledge of any man, and to morrow shall get a boat for the undertaking." What

other. "I have this day enlisted ten braves, in writes, "without the knowledge of any man, and the morrow shall get a boat for the undertaking." What follows is of particular ireportance: "The other body "of nen who are to be put on rations when the "attempt shall have succeeded, are people of the "place (Hong Kong or Cooloon). . . . Yesterday, he continues, "our braves seized eleven rebellions "barbariars, and have handed them up to the Committee. I was delighted to hear this; it is really a "fine thing. If we manage thus the English rebels "and the local varabonds will not be able to bear one "another, and each party will get to suspect the other "to the advantage of the main issue." After these communications we have a most interesting letter from Chan-kwei-tsih in answer. It is somewhat mysterious, both from its allusions to matters of which we knew nothing and from the defects of the translation. But the first scattence states that a certain Chan-tsik had be en directed by the head Committee at Canton to go to Ccoloon, and that he had got a number of men tegether to fire Victoria. "I fear, however, says the Docter, "that he was not up to the task." Ther follows an allusion to the head-money payable to "braves" who should slaughter an Englishman. "Tre-tung-than came in from Canton to the Committee this morning, after breakfast, with 30 gilt man-

Tre-tung-than came in from Canton to the Commit toe this morning, after breakfast, with 30 gilt man "darin buttons and 1,000 dollars, weighing 690 taels; "that is to pay the 300 dollars for the lorcha, and the "30 taels for every devil's head." The President seems to expect that his brother will find this tariff to low, for he adds, in the style of Mark lane, "Post-"script.—The price of devils' heads has been reduced "this year."

"this year."

Chan tze-tin continues his letters, in which he predicts, with great glee, the approaching submission of the English. We are, he thinks, in utter extremity. Devil soldiers are obliged to act as watchmen. The seamen devils act as devil soldiers. In the streets there is little husiness doing. Then comes a passage which shows that even in the San-on district they form shre we guesses as to we at party spirit in England is capable of doing. "It is said that the barbarian mer"chants of all nations have deputed some one to 
"England to denounce the England devil Governor." "England to denounce the English devi document. In his next letter the writer declares that our Mulsy soldiers are miserable wretches, unfit for service, and relates that the police say the English will have one fight more, and, if worsted, will then sue for peace. By February 21 we see the head-money system in full operation. We may say at once that it is thought that these "braves" either murdeted Deciment or see dug up corpora and cut off portugues, or else dug up corpses and cut off the heads, for no member of the English or American communities was niesed. But Man-hing gives an explicit account of the number of heads received at d and tor. Now, Man-hing must be believed, for he had to a constant of the number of heads received at d and tor. Now, Man-hing must be believed, for he had to be a constant of the new forms. behaved very well to us in revealing the nefarious schemes of his uncle Mantapshin, "a gentleman, the "author of an unsuccessful project to barn or blow up "the City of Victoria." Man hing writes to the Committee with which he was at first connected, that they "are only giving 30 taels for devils taken, whether
"dead or alive; for a devil's head they will probably
"give \$30, but I am not sure. The San-on Committee
"(correquently) do not row much prize devils' heads,
"... If you, my uncle, wish the braves of your
"camp to set about this service of taking devils'
"heads, it would be well that you told them plainly
"what they will get; or you need not expect to have
"any It it will not pay. My uncle, Chan-kwei-tsih
"and Tsefarg are much pleased with the proposition
"to destroy houses." Whether the nephew did not
find that getting devils' heads would pay, or whather
his courage failed him, certain it is that he revealed
the plot on which he had corresponded with his uncle,
and thus saved Victoria from destruction.

THE OATHS BILL IN PARLIAMENT. THE OATHS BILL IN PARLIAMENT.
On Friday night, July 16, in the Honse of Lords,
Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Oaths
till. Lord Derby brought forward his amendment in
a powerful speech, and after a long debate, in which
the Catholic members threatened opposition on the
third reading unless modifications were made in their
favor, the amendment was carried by 173 to 139.
The bill was thus thrown out by 34 majority. The
Bishop of London spoke in favor of the bill, and the
Archbishop of Canterbury against it.

Archbishop of Canterbury against it.

Sir C. Wood stated in the House of Commons that
Government had no information of troops sent out to
China having been directed to India, although it was
ktown that the Governor-General of India had written

Lord Eigin for such powers. Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, stated that e Government was giving its attention to the pro-cted supply of negroes from Africa to the French ct Indies, a measure which he thought must degenerate into the slave trade so far as Africa was concerned. He promised that should the spirit of existing treaties be violated, the French Government treaties be violated, the French Governmen-should at ence be notified of the fact, with a view to a

## A SLAVER CAPTURED.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.

A letter in The London Times from Sierra Leone of May 24, reports the capture and arrival at that port of a slave brigantine named the Adams Gray of New-Orleans. The capture was effected by the British steamer Prometheus, off Lagos, on the 16th of April. All the paraphernalia of a slaver were found on board and some £5,000 sterling in gold wherewith to purchase a cargo. The vessel had been condemned at Sierra Leone.

NEW ENGLISH PENSIONS. The following is a list of all pensions granted be-ween the 20th day of June, 1856, and the 20th day of June, 1857, and charged upon the Civil List (pursuant

June, 1857, and charged upon the Civil List (pursuant to act 1 Victoria, cap. 2):

Eliza, Devle, £50, 23d of September, 1856 (sister of the late Col. Sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B.), in consideration of the distinguished military services of her brother, and of the destinate circumstances in which she is left by his decease.

Alexander Maclagan, £30, 20th of September, 1856, in consideration of his literary merits.

Richard Cort, £58, 17th of October, 1856, in consideration of his destitute condition, and of the useful and valuable inventions of his father, Henry Cort, applicable to the manufactures in iron.

plicable to the manufactures in iron.

Mis. Mary Anne A'Beckett, £100, 234 of October
1856, in consideration of the literary merits of her has
band, the late Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, also of the eminent services rendered by him in his capacity of a police magistrate in the metropolis, and of the destitut circumstances in which she, his widew, and their

creumstances in which she, his winew, and their children are now placed.
Philip James Bailey, £100, November 10, 1856, in consideration of his literary merits.

Dr. Charles Richardsen, £25, November 10, 1856 an additional pension of £25 a year, in consideration of the valuable additions which he has made to works of standard literature.

Dr. William Pullency Alison, £100, November 10, 1856 (late Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh), in consideration of his rejectific attainments.

the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his recentific attainments.

Mrs. Jane Margaret Backhouse, £100, November 15, 1856, in consideration of the distressed circumstances in which she has been left at the death of her husband, Mr. George Canting Backhouse, who was mundered while discharging the duties of Her Mairsty's Commissary Judge at Havana.

Mrs. Margaret Gavin, £50, November 15, 1856, in consideration of the distressed circumstances in which

consideration of the distressed circumstances in which she has been left on the death of her husband, Dr. Gavin, who was accidentally killed in the Crimea, She has been left on the death of the transfer of Gavin, who was accidentally killed in the Crimea, while employed in the public service.

Mrs. Anne Thoropson, £150, Nov. 24, 1856, in consideration of the gallant services of her son, the late Capt. Thompson, C. B., who died of the wounds which he received at the meanorable siege of Kars, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is now sheed.

placed.

Ellen Maria Hay and Fanny Anne Hay, £50, Nov. 29, 1856, in consideration of the long and faithful services of their father in the Admiralty Departments, and of the graitened circumstances in which they are new

Mrs. Anne Waghorn, £50, Nov. 29, 1856, in consideration of the valuable services of her son, the late Lieut. Waghorn, in establishing the overland route to India, and of her present narrow pecuniary means. Chas Swain, £50, Dec. 1, 1856, in consideration of his literary merits.

his literary merits.

Arne Catheart, £100, January 6, 1857, in consider. ation of the eminent military services of her father, the late Liutenant-General Sir George Catheart, K.C.B., who was killed at the battle of Inkermann, and of the narrow pecuniary means in which his family

have been lett.

Mrs. Mary Philadelphia Merrifield, £100, May 2,
1817, in consideration of the valuable services she has
rendered to literature and art, and the reduced circum-

rendered to literature and att, and the reduced circumstances in which she is placed.

Mrs. Lydia Falconer Miller, £70, June 19, 1857, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to literature and science by the works of her late husband, Mr. Hugh Miller, and the straitened circumstances in which she is placed by his decease.

Mrs. Mary Hayden, £25, June 19, 1857, an additional pension of £25 a year, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to literature by her late husband, Mr. Joseph Hayden, and the straitened circumstances in which she is placed by his decease.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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Swindling on a Grand Scale in Paris.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police on Saturday tried by default a married woman, named Daboys, and her son, a young man 30 years of age, for swinding. The circumstances were curious: The woman, it appears, is the wife of a superior employee of the ponts-et-chaussées, a highly respectable man, and for some years she lived happily with him. M. Daboys, having received an appointment in Martinique, went to that island, leaving his wife and son at Paris. On his return, after the lapse of a few years, he learned that the woman for whom he entertained a profound affection, had assumed the title of Countess de la Vigerie, to which she had no right whatsoever, though La Vigerie was her maiden name; that she had run into debt, obtained donations from the charitable on pretext of bringing up a foundling, an Irdian, whom she had adopted, and had committed other reprehensible acts, besides bringing up her son in a way that no good mother would have done. Profoundly afflicted, M. Duboys deemed it prudent to separate from her, and he obtained a few years back an appointment in Algeria. After his departure the mother and her son took to swindling as their regular means of livelihood. They established what they called a "Society of Progress ard General Welfare," the objects of which were rather various: 1. To moralize youth by gratuitors lessors in drawing, music and souptance; 2. Fo estabtheir regular means of livelihood. They established what they called a "Society of Frogress and General Welfare," the objects of which were rather various: 1. To moralize youth by gratuitous lessors in drawing, music'and sculpture; 2. To establish religious sleging associations: 3 To relieve the widows and daughters of furctionaries in distress: 4. To supply pure mik to the Parisian population by means of an effice called the "Latterie Imperiale, with a capital of 600,000f.: and 5. To get up a lattery of 400,000f. to relieve the distress caused by high rests. This Society, they pretended, was not only under the special patronage of the Emperor and the Empress, but had been formed by their Majesties, and was started by funds generously contributed by them. The subscription to it was 24f. a year. The prisoners took a splendidly furnished a partment in the Rue St. Honoré fer its offices, and while the male prisoner attached to himself a private Secretary, an aide-decamp (such was the title giver), and a number of inferior employees, his mother, who called herself With a number of femsles, to whom she promised different places. The mother and son talked in the most magnificent way of their intimacy with the Emperor and Empress, showed presents which they said their Majesties had made them, and often went to the Tuileries to, as they alleged, see their Majesties. Not content with the Emperor's friendship, the young man heside gave himself out as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and as a Knight of the Garter. Notwithstanding all this, subscriptions to the society came in but slowly; but feolish tradesime eagerily gave eved dit, and among them were a horsedealer, a dressmaker, a confectioner, &c. The private secretary and other employees were also persuaded to make advances of money and to sign bills of exchange. The accused, more over, attempted to swindle a tailor out of a quantity of splendid uniforms and liveries for the functionaries of the Administration, and for their servents: but the tailor intimated th Emperor had directed him to hire the Jarden d'Hiver, in order to give a public explanation of the objects of the Society of Progress and General Welfare. At length tradesmen, not being paid, asked for their money, on which the mother and son decamped to Helgium, where they have since remained. The tributal condemned them severally to five years' imprisonment and 1,000 france fine.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY AT WILDBAD .-

A private letter says:

"Those of your readers who take notice of the movements of great personages will have observed from your axis from time to time, under the head of 'Russin,' that the Empress Mother has paid a visit to this place for the benefit of the baths, and that her een, the Emperor Alexander, is on his way hither his respects to her. Very few of your readers, I gine, will have ever heard before the name of

son, the Emperor Alexander, is on his way hither to pay his respects to her. Very few of your readers, I masgine, will have ever heard before the name of Whobad, which is a very small and obscure village of Wortemberg, in the Black Forest, famous, although tot so famous, perhaps, as it ought to be, for its thermal waters. It flewnesthing in one of the lovely valleys of the Etz, overshadowed by pine-clad mountains. At an elevation of 1,300 feet above the level of the sen, the climate in the mornings and evenings is always cool and freeh, and, although during the hight of Summer the heat in the sun is probably as intense as elsewhere, there are numerous seats and Summer-houses in the secluded paths of the forest where the perpetual shade and breeze are to be found amid the restling of the pines. The village is poor and straggling, but perfectly clean, the swift flowing river passing through it. At the end of the main and only street is a handsome square, with a both-house and magnificent hotels. Here, just now, at the hour when the band plays in the evening, may be seen Princes and Princesses, decorated Generals, and Ladies of Honor mingling with the rest, the wide pavement all too narrow for the swelling petticoats, which even here are kept in no restraint. The Empress Mother occupies the Hotel Bellevue, which is chaminely situated at the entrance to the Einlagen, a delightful promenade to the south of the village. It is of considerable length, consisting of two broad avenues of chestnut trees. The Enz, here a mountain shallow torrent, foams, whirling over its rocky bed; undulating hay meadows are on each side, and gradually blend with the forest. Here the Empress frequently walks in the early morn, and has the breakfast-table carried under some wide-spreading tree. She is an illustrious example of the powers of the waters, having been quite unable to walk when she first arrived here last year. Now, in youthful toilette, she gives little indication of age or feebleness. She is very gracious and unostenaticus, an ticus, and apparently a great tavorite with Les Dames d'Honneur. Ta-day 'the dawn was overeast, the morning lowered,' and a about 2 o'clock a heavy thinderstorm burst over the mountains. At 31 when the Empeter was expected, a gleam of sunshine lighted up a welcome, and immediately after the aunt-courier rode through the village, shortly followed by a closed traveling-carriage, with four grays, ridden by postillions in scarlet and gold. No enthusastic cheers broke from the crowd; it is not the custom of the country; hats off and respectful silence are the only welcome awarded. The Emperer and Empress proceeded straight to the residence of the Queen-Mother, and afterward adjourned to a very magnificent suite of apartments which had been newly furnished for them at the Hotel de l'Ours by its ehierprisiog proprietor, at the Hotel de l'Ours by its enterprisiog proprietor, Herr Klumpp. A few officers of rank accompany the Emperor, but he has no guard, nor is any furnished by the King of Würtemberg. He is to remain here two days, and leaves for Kissingen on Sunday."

M. Berarger, the poet, has been dangerously ill, but was a little better. The house of the illustrious poet at Passy is surrounded by vast crowds of people, anxious to learn the latest news of his health. A strong body of scrients de ville is on duty to keep the ap-proaches to the house clear.

## THE LATEST.

We are indebted to Capt. Lott for the following atest news by the Asin:

latest news by the Asin:

From The Times Money Article of Saturday. July 11.

The unfavorable character of the monthly statement of the Bank of France, published this morning, coupled with the renewed fall on the Paris Bourse, caused English funds to open at a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Some purchases, however, took place on the part of the public, and led to an improvement which was partially maintained. In Stock Exchange, money was wanted in the morning, but in the afternoon it was obtainable at 50.5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ cert, full supplies being offered at the latter rate. In the Discount market there was no alteration.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CAPE AND INDIA MAIL

It is understood that the contract for the steam mail service to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and Calcutta, which has been hitherto carried on from Dartmoor under a government subsidy of £40.000, is about to be abandoned, it being found impossible, with the number of parts of call included in

£40,000, is about to be abandoned, it being found impossible, with the number of ports of call included in the route, to beep the stipulated time.

TRANSPORTS OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The ships engaged by the East India Company yesterday for the conveyance of troops comprised six steamers and eleven sailing vessels. The steamers are to go to Dublia to take regiments at that port. are to go to Dublia to take regiments at that port. Four of the sailing vessels will proceed to Portsmouth and the remainder to Dublin.

and the remainder to Dublin.

The Daily News says it is understood, in the event of anything of an alarming character happening in India, the sgents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Calcutta would probably dispatch the steamer for Suez a day or two before her regular time, in which care her news might be known in London by this evening.

It is supposed that the vessel was dispatched at the usual day; it is thought that the the telegraphic auticipations could not possibly reach London before Saturday afternoon, and may probably be delayed till Menday. Many parties are disposed to deduce a favorable augury from the delay. SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

Hamburg July 10.—The Swedish Chambers, considering the recersities imposed on the country by the Western Alliance of November 1855, have voted considerable subsidies to be applied to the construction of fortnesses, and to the augmentation of the national means of defense.

The Great Western dividend, it is stated, though not officially the next dividend of the Great Western Railway Company, will be at the rate of from 2 to 2; per cent per annum.

Process per annum.

The Bark of England has just loaned £300,000 on debentures to the London and South-Western Railway Company at 41 per cent per annum for five years.

The Daily News says the Bank is in the habit of employing a certain portion of its funds in this class of investments. OXFORD ELECTION.

OXFORD ELECTION.

Lord Monck has issued an address concurring in the principles of civil and religious liberty; in the extension of popular rights; in reform of the electoral system and in municipal and educational establishments; in the emancipation of trade and remission of the taxes pressing heavily on the people.

Lord Monck's opponent is Mr. Thackeray, the novelist. Last evening he addressed upward of a thousand persons. He advocated voting by ballot; extension of suffrage; social happiness, and the knowledge and the power of the people.

THE LONDON VACANCY.

The Advertiser says there will now be a new election

The Advertiser says there will now be a new election for the City of London, Baroa Rothechild having explicitly pledged himsel', both in speeches and by letter, to resign should the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities not be carried this session. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The Moniteur publishes an article in which the tri-umph of Louis Napoleon on five different occasions, when he has appealed to universal suffrage, is dwelt

The Moniteur gives the number of votes obtained and says: "During the course of eight years the "number of dissentients, instead of increasing, has di minished. The clamor which they were allowed to make during the recent elections has neither aug-mented their number nor marked their i uportance."

The Manifeur, however, does not conclude without addressing a general warning to the press. It says:

'Now that the contest is over, and that a majority of more than five million has proved the epinion of the country, a limit must be put to a discussion which now can have no other object than the useless agita-"tion of public feeling."

From The Daily News City Acticle.

FRIDAY EVENING.—In the Stock Exchange

the receipt of news from India. The Money market maintains the easier appearance which has prevailed since the commencement of the dividend payments.

The current rates of discount are somewhat below those of the Bank.

## CARLYLE UPON THE OPERA.

The frivolities of the Opera have met with rebuke from a very unexpected quarter. The terrible pen of Thomas Carlyle scores their denunciation (in *The* Dumfries Album) in such words as these:

"Music is well said to be the speech of angels; in fact, nothing among the utterances allowed to man is felt to be so divine. It brings us near to the Infinite; we lock for moments across the cloudy elements into the etertal Sea of Light when song leads and inspires us. Serious nations—all nations that can still listen to the mandates of nature—have prized song and music as the highest; as a vehicle for worship, for prophecy, and for whatsoever in them was divine. Their singer was admitted to the council of the universe, friend of the gods, and choicest benefactor to man. Reader, it was actually so in Greek, in Roman, in Moslem, Christian, most of all in old Hebrew times; and, if you look how it is now, you will find a change that should astonish you. Good Heavens! from a psalm of Asaph to a seat in the London Opera in the Haymarket—what a road have men traveled! The waste that is made in music is probably among the saddest of all our squanderings of God's gifts. Music has, for a long time past, been avowedly mad, divorced from sense and fact, and runs about now as an open Bedlamite, for a good many generations back, bragging that she has nothing to do with sense and fact, but with fiction and delirium only; and stares with unaffected amazement, not able to suppress an elegant burst of witty laughter, at my suggesting the old fact to her. Fact, revertheless it is: forgotten and fallen, ridiculous as it "Music is well said to be the speech of angels evertheless it is: forgotten and fallen, ridiculous as it

may be. " To 'sing the praise of God;' that, you will find, if you can interpret old words, and see what new things they mean, was always and will always be, the business of the singer. He who forsakes that business, and, wasting our divinest gifts, sings the praise of chaos, what shall we say of him! David. King of Judah, a soul inspired with divine music, and much other heroism, was wont to pour himself in song; he, with seer's eye and heart, discerned the godlike amid the human, struck tones that were an echo of the shpere hamonies, and are still felt to be such. Reader, art thou one of a thousand able still to read a pealm of David and catch some echo of it through the old dim centuries, feeling far off, in thy own heart, what it once was to other hearts made as through the old dim centuries, feeling far off, in thy own heart, what it once was to other hearts made as thine? To sug it, attempt not, for it is impossible in this late time; only know that it was once sung. Then go to the opera, and hear, with unspeakable reflections, what men now sing. Of the Haymarket Opera, my account, in fire, is this: Lusters, candelabras, painting, gilding, at discretion; a hall as of the Caliph Alraschid, or him that commandeth the slaves of the lamp—a hall as if fitted up by the genii, regardless of expense. Upholstery and the eatlay of human capital could do no more. Artists, too, as they are cailed, have been got together from the ends of the world, regarcless likewise of expense, to do dancing and singiscome of them even geniuses in their craft. All of them had aptitudes, perhaps, of a distinguished kird, and must, by their own and other people's labor, have got a training equal or superior in tollsomeness, All of them had aptitudes, perhaps, of a distinguished kind, and must, by their own and other people's labor, have got a training equal or superior in toil-someness, carnest assiduity, and patient travail, to what breeds men to the most arduous trades. I speak not of kings, grandees, or the like show figures; but few soldiers, judges, men of letters, can have had such pains taken with them. The very ballet girls, with their muslin sancers round them, were perhaps little short of miraculous, whirling and spinning there in strange, mad vortexes, and then suddenly fixing themselves motionless each upon her left or right great toe with the less, each upon her left or right great toe, with the other leg stretched out at an angle of ninety degrees, as if you had suddenly pricked into the floor, by one of if you had suddenly pricked into the floor, by one of their points, a pair, or rather a multitudinous cohort of mad, restlessly jumping, and clipping seiscors, and so bidden them rest, with open blade, and stand still in the devil's name! A truly notable motion—marvelous, almost miraculous, were not the people there so used to it; motion peculiar to the opera; perhaps the ugliest, and surely one of the most difficult ever taught a female in this world.

Alas! and of all these notable or noticeable human talents, and excelent perveyances, and energies, backed by moonthese notable or noticeable human talents, and excel-ent perseverances, and energies, backed by moun-tains of wealth, and led by the divine art of music and rhythm, vouchsafed by Heaven to them and us, what was to be the issue here this evening? An hour's amusement, not amusing either, but wearisome and Greary, to a high-dizened select papulace of male and female persons, who seemed to me not much worth amusing. Could any one have pealed into their hearts once, one true thought and glimpse of self-vision: high-dizened, most expensive persons, aristocracy so called, or best of the world, beware, beware what proofs you are giving here of betterness and bestness. And then

or best of the world, beware, beware what proofs you are giving here of betterness and bestness. And then the salutary pang of conscience in reply. A select populace, with money in its purse, and drilled a little by the posture-maker; good heavens! if that were what, here everywhere in God's creation, I am. And a world all dying because I am, and show myself to be, and to have lot g been, even that! John, the carriage—the carriage, swift! Let me go home in silence, to reflection, penhaps to sackcloth and ashes! This and not amusement would have profited these persons. \* \*

tion, perhaps to sackcloth and ashes! This and not amusement would have profited these persons. \* \* \* O, Heavens! when I think that Music, too, is condemned to be mad, and to burn herself to this end on such a funeral pile, your celestial opera-bouse grows dark and infernal to me. Behind its glitter stalks the shadow of sternal death through it too. I look not 'up into the Divine eye,' as Richter has it, 'but down 'into the bottomless eye-socket'—not upward toward Gcd, heaven, and the throne of truth, but, too truly, down, toward falsity, vanity, and the dwelling-place of pyerlasting despair.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL INTEL LIGENCE.

GAIL BORDEN'S CONCENTRATED MILE. The probe transported from places in which they are cheep and sold where they are dear, or can be used on dis-tant voyages and journeys, has long engaged the at-tention of scientific as well as practical men. Unfortunately most articles of food are exceedingly complex in composition, and their elements are held together by very loose affinities; the very properties that render them nutritious and digestible are those which reider them prone to change and decay. In order that putrefaction should take place, the presence of moisture, of oxygen gas and of a temperature above the freezing point of water is necessary; and most of the methods of preserving food, essentially unaltered, for any length of time, are founded upon the exch sion of one or other of these conditions The preervation of food by exposing it to a low temperature is constantly acted on, but is of very limited application: the exclusion of atmospheric air by inclosing the art. cles to be preserved, under certain precautions, in airtight cans has now came into very general use. Of the third method, that of depriving them of a portion or the whole of their moisture, we have daily experience in the drying of fluits, of vegetables, &c. Saking meat is an indirect method of depriving it of water; and salt owes its efficacy as an antispeptic largely to the fact that it abstracts water from organic compounds, thus rendering them firmer and denser. The drying method has, in certain bulky articles, containing a large percentage of water, great advantages over others, since it not only prevents decomposition but renders the articles themselves more portable; the great difficulty in the way is, that the application of he heat necessary to evaporate the superfluous moisture commonly alters the flavor of the substance intended to be preserved, and thus destroys a valuable and necessary property.

In preparing his " Concentrated Milk," Mr. Borden by perseverance and ingenuity, has completely over-come the difficulty in his way. The milk is cooled immediately after being drawn from the cow, by means of cold water, which retards the change which commences to take place in that fluid when exposed to the atmosphere; within the bour the milk is removed to the works, where it is rapidly heated to a temperature of 1700 to 1900 F., (this has been found necessary to its better working in the vacuum pan.) The next step is to place the milk in a vacuum reservoir connected with a vacuum pan or boiler, from which the air is excluded by the constant action of air pumps, by which means the superfluous water is rapidly expelled under a temperature below 130° F. When a proper degree of concentration is arrived at, ascertained without exposing the boiling fluid to the atmosphere, the pan is cocled by turning cold water into the pipes, which a moment before conveyed heat for evaporation. By this means the milk is removed smoothly from the page without adhering to its sides or coating them. It is

then placed in proper vessels and is ready for use.

In the process of evaporation the quantity of milk is reduced 75 or 80 per cent; thus concentrated, it forms a thick fluid of the consistency of paste, but without its viscidity; it readily mixes with hot or cold water, forming, when the proper quantity is added, a fluid having all the properties of pure, sweet, freshly-boiled milk. When left to stand the cream rises to the surface, partly in the form of a loosely agglutinated butter. Scientific examinations will soon ascertain what charges, if any, the milk undergoes from the time it is drawn from the cow to its being offered for sale. Cartainly, its appearance, flavor and nutritious properties seem to have undergone no deterioration. When kept in ice it will remain some weeks without undergoing change; exposed to hot or damp weather, it is not warranted to keep but little longer than other fresh milk; but when placed in hermetically-sealed cans it will remain unaltered for months, or probably years.

The advantages to be derived from a preparation from which we can at any moment, by the mere addi-tion of water, reproduce pure rich milk, differing from fresh cows' milk only by the flavor of boiled milk which it possesses, are obvious. To travelers upon sea and land it is invaluable. If poor Kane had had a sufficient supply, neither he nor his crew would have suffered so terribly from the ravages of seurvey; andever in domestic eccuomy the convenience of obtaining sweet milk at any moment can readily be appreciated. Obtaining fresh milk from a distance from the city,. and the cost of transportation being lessened by its ciminished bulk, Mr. Borden offers this new article of milk at a rate that will bring it into general household

THE PACIFIC RAIFROAD .- At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, the United States Report of the Explorations for the Pacific Railroad was presented by M. Vattemare through M. Pouillet. Its description of the country traversed with it and peoples of the various routes surveyed by the engineers, excited great interest; and M. Ponillet was invited by the President to make a report upon the subject.

# CITY ITEMS.

AT THE QUEEN'S BALL .- Among the persons invited to a state ball given by Queen Vistoria on the Miss, and Miss Sophia Dallas, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Legation; Miss Cecilia Camp-bell of South Carelina; Miss Isabella Croskey of Philadelphia; Mr. Rudolf Coolidge of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Prayn of New-York, and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell of New-York.

GOING ABROAD .- The Hon. Hamilton Fish and amily will sail for Havre in the Arago, which leaves this port to-day. It is possible that he may stay in Europe during the coming two years. It is understood that his Colleague, Senator Seward, is also contemplating a foreign tour somewhat more extensive than that of Gov. Fish; for whereas the latter intends to limit his journey to the principal countries of Europe, Mr. Seward includes in his the circumnavigation of the globe, together with a visit to the Sandwich Islands.

Gen. J. Addison Thomas, the late Assistant Secretary of State, will be a passenger on board the Arago. The General, with his family, will visit Russia, Spais, and the less traveled portions of Europe, in addition to London and Paris. He will be absent about two

ANOTHER HOTEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- A very heavy thunder-storm passed over this city about 121 clock yesterday, and continued with great violence for a little more than a quarter of an hour. Patton's Hotel in Greenwich, near Warren street, was struck by lightning. The fluid struck the flag-staff upon the roof of the building, shivering it to splinters, thence down the tin water-pipe in front of the house, passing if without damage. When it struck the water at the bottom of the pipe, the water spattered in all directions, like molten lead. A gentleman was sitting upon the stoop within three feet of the pipe, and another was in line with it some five feet off, but neither were njured. The stone at the bottom of the pipe was les black, as if a powder explosion had taken place.

MILITARY.-The City Grenadiers, Capt. Joseph Louden, go on their seventh annual excursion to Philadelphia on Wednesday next, July 29. They are to be accompanied by Shelton's Band and remain till the 31st. Col. Robinson and his staff accompany the company.

FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES. - The Rev. Mesers. Wesley Prettyman and Albert L. Long, missionaries the Methodist Episcopal Church to Bulgaria, being to sail for Constantinople to-day in the brig Lamarti meeting was held at the Mission Rooms on Thursday, at which they took formal leave and received the af-fectionate adiene of the friends of missions. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. George